The Daily Gazetteer.

Numb. 1386

Thursday, November 29. 1739. N°. 1384.

WHether we consider Individuals in an Administration, or a whole Government together in its executive Capacity, we shall find it equally impossible that the People should be thoroughly contented with either. For let *Ministers* behave with never so great Integrity; let them be void of Access, courteous, humane, and void of Pride; let them be faithful to the Prince, and careful to preserve the Community in Peace and Affluence; there is still somewhat in *eminent Power* so hated, fear'd or envy'd, that they never can act in such a Manner, but they must have many Enemies. If they are lazy and indolent, so will those in inferior Offices be likewise, and then the Men of Spirit and Business will find fault; if they are active, they displease those who love Ease and Pleasure more than Business. If they are frugal for the Country, they are for the most part as little liked by the Courtiers, as they are by the People if they husband the particular Revenue of the Crown. If they hold a loose Rein, 'twill be said they court a Popularity which won't fail of being construed of dangerous Consequence to the Crown; and if they hold it steady and strict, 'twill be suggested that they design to increase the Power of the Prince at the Expence of the Publick. For their good Offices they are scarce thank'd by even those that taste the Benefit, who generally think that they are not rewarded in proportion to their Merit; and they are under a Necessity of disappointing, and consequently of disobliging, far a greater Number than 'tis within their Power, or possibly can be within their Sphere to gratify.

On the other hand, if we take a whole Government together, we shall find it equally liable to the same Misconstruction, to the same Dissatisfaction on the part of the Governed. 'Tis the Business, the Duty of an Administration, by which in this Place I understand a Government, to see that the Prince be not injured or deceived by either his avowed or secret Enemies; and that his Prerogative be secured us far as the Constitution secures it. The Government is to see that Parties don't hurt one another, or the Publick; that *Faction*, the Offspring of Parties, don't grow beyond the Reach of the executive Power; and that the dark Workings of Ambition, Envy and Resentment, don't ripen into Sedition and Rebellion. An Administration must countermine all the secret Machinations of those that are disaffected either from Principle, or a certain Changeableness of Temper which in some is blended with Nature. And by very many virtuous Patriots 'tis thought to be the Duty of Government, to see that Want nor an Over-plenty beget either Sloth or Disobedience in the People.

But, as all this and much more of the same Tendency, is the Business of a severe, steady and right Management, must not the doing all this create many Enemies? If Liberty be preserved entire, if the Prerogative be manacled, if Commerce and Industry are seen visibly to enlarge and extend from the Blessings of Peace, in short, if Things are conducted as they should be, still will the Ambitious, the Envious, the Factious, the Bad, which are generally the Bulk of any People, be dissatisfy'd and discontented. If, on the other hand, the Publick Management be loose and dissolute, such as to please the Majority, the Good and the Virtuous will be displeased. So that 'tis impossible to govern in such a Manner, but there must be Numbers who will censure the Management of Publick Affairs.

Besides those we have mention'd, that neither a good nor bad Administration can please, there is another Species, who may be call'd the wanton Enemies of a State, who hurt it without Malice, by reason, as has been observ'd by a late judicious Writer, they have nothing else to do, and because to find fault is the most pleasant Subject Wit can work upon, and a never-failing Matter for Discourse. Those of desperate Fortunes are another Species that always join in a Cry against the Administration, in hopes a Change would mend their Condition.

The same Author adds on this Subject, 'That 'Authority should be thus malign'd in whatever 'Hands 'tis lodg'd, may not one of the Causes be, 'that we retain some Thoughts of that Equality 'wherein the Race of Men were plac'd in the free 'State of Nature? That by submitting to Laws, and 'the Rules of Society, Man is inclin'd to think he 'has not so divested himself of his natural Right, 'but that there still remains a Claim, which he seems 'to put in when he finds fault with such as are above 'him. —— From whence soever it proceeds, 'tis 'evident, that at all times the Exercise of Power has 'been accompany'd not only with the *Envy*, but 'often with the *Hatred* of those whom Fortune has 'plac'd in a lower Degree.'

If we examine our Annals, we shall observe it to have been the Fate of all our Administrations to be malign'd and traduc'd; but not to go higher up than our own Times, that is, the Beginning of the present Century, we shall find, that all the Administrations from the first of Queen *Anne* to the present, met with Obloquy and Severity from many, and Ingratitude from most of those that had been particularly smil'd upon. The Virtuous and Good shar'd the same Fate with the Vitious and Bad.

When first that Princess enter'd upon a War with *France*, how loud, how full was the Cry against the Administration? When, in a very little Time afterwards, she chang'd the Ministry, Exclamation ran as high as before for continuing the War, tho' it had been successful beyond all Expectation. The second Change of her Ministry was attended with yet a greater Clamour, for putting an End to the War.

As my Design in this Essay is only to shew, that 'tis impossible for any Government or Administration to give general Content, I shall not enter into the Merits of those I shall take notice of; that being a Subject as foreign to my present Purpose, as it would be impossible to handle it in the Compass not only of one but many Papers of this Nature.

To pass over many momentous Transactions of the late Reign, in all which the Ministry were vilify'd and exclaim'd against by a Party; How was the Administration in 1717 traduced, for not declaring openly against *Spain*, upon her first Attempts to disturb the Repose of *Italy*? And when, the following Year, we acted with the greatest Vigour, How was the Government vilify'd, for having embitter'd the useful *Spanish* Nation against us for ever? Again, on Occasion of the *Ostend* Company; How enraged were Multitudes for suffering the *Emperor* to extend the Commerce of his Subjects in Prejudice of our own *India* Company? And when we had oblig'd that Prince to withdraw his Charter and dissolve the *Ostend* Company, how grossly was the Government used by Speech and in Print, for compelling that natural Ally, by that Step, to grow cool upon us and throw himself into another Alliance?

Many more Instances might be given in that, and indeed in all Reigns, where the Administration was thought by many to have proceeded either too far or not far enough, too fast or too slow, and where it was, by the Political Scepticks, never right, always in the wrong, tho' supported and approved by the Legislature.

Except we may judge of the Conduct of an Administration, by the Sanction of the Legislature, I can't see how 'tis possible for a Ministry to justify themselves, or for a People ever to feel the Calm of Domestick Peace and Content. And yet tho' it be the Peoples Interest to sit down satisfy'd with this only Test they can possibly have of the Uprightness of their Statesmen, such is the Unsteadiness of Man, such is the fatal Vitiousness of the Age we live in, that even this National Touchstone of the Probity of of Ministers, escapes not the Virulence inspired by Ambition, Avarice, Pique and Caprice. —— Happy would it be for the Community, if those who have no Views beyond the Accumulation of Wealth by an honest Industry, and the peaceable Enjoyment of that Wealth, and the Liberty secured to them by the Constitution; happy, I say, would it be for them, who are by far the Majority of the People, if they would always cheerfully abide by the Testimony of their Representatives in Regard to the Conduct of the Administration: If they would but consider the Danger of having Recourse to any other; the Improbability, I might say the Impossibility, that any other Set of Men should be so exempt from Prejudice I doubt not they would think themselves more secure in the Judgment of the Legislature, who can never have an Interest in imposing upon them, than any other Set of Men, of what Party or Principle soever; or however they may clothe themselves with the sacred Names of Friends and Patriots.

The Words *Placemen* and *Pensioners* sound ill in the Ears of a Free People, tho' such always have been and necessarily must be in all Governments, and for this Reason they are constantly echoed to them from those who may have Views of stepping into the Room of those whom they would stigmatize with those Characters. But should this be a Reason for the unprejudic'd Majority of a People, who can have no Ambition, no Views to Places or Pensions, to entertain a disrespectful Opinion of their Representatives, who must at least have an equal Regard for Posterity and their Country, with those who would paint them what 'tis improbable, nay impossible, they should ever be, for any momentary precarious Advantage.

If once a People are so weak as to be harangued or wrote into a Disregard or even Indifference towards the only Guardians of their Liberties, they are in the high Road of being trick'd out of their Freedom. I shall beg Leave to continue this Subject in a subsequent Paper, wherein I shall make some Observations on the present Administration, and present Posture of our Affairs.

T. Z.

LETTERS from Paris say, That the Marquis de la Mina, the Spanish Ambassador, has had several Conferences lately with the Cardinal de Fleury, wherein he demanded Succours both by Land and Sea; but we don't hear that the Answer was at all agreeable. —— 'Tis said that a Piece of Voltair's is lately seiz'd, which bears the Title of *An Essay on the History of the Age of Lewis XIV*. 'Tis a Pamphlet of 47 Pages in 8vo, written in a lively, easy and concise Style. M. de Voltaire there lays it down that there are but four happy Ages in all the History of the World that can serve as Æra's of the Wit of Man, viz. The Age of Philip and Alexander, that of Cæsar and Augustus, that of the Medici's, and that of Lewis XIV. in which the Understanding was most enlighten'd. He explains this Notion of his very well, till he comes to speak of the Court of Rome, when he delivers himself on that Subject with a Freedom which some People think was the Occasion of its being seiz'd. —— The History of the Gallican Church, dedicated to the Clergy of France, having been interrupted by the Death of Father de Longueval, a Jesuit, who wrote eight Volumes of it, 'tis continued by Father Fontenay of the said Society, who has just publish'd the 9th and 10th Tomes of it.

At a Meeting of the Royal Academy of Inscriptions and Belles Lettres, the Abbe de Boze the Secretary gave out the Subjects of the Prize, which is to be distributed next Year, viz. *to determine how often the Temple of Janus has been shut since the Birth of Jesus Christ, and at what time this Pagan Ceremony was disus'd.* M. Ducles, lately admitted into the Academy, read a Dissertation upon the Proofs of Water, Fire and Fire-Ordeal, which were heretofore appointed in most of the great Civil and Criminal Causes that were hard to be decided; which Proofs were for that Reason call'd *The Decrees of God.*

The Report of a Marriage on Foot betwixt the Princess Henrietta of France and the Prince of Piedmont is reviv'd; and 'tis said there's a new Treaty in Negociation betwixt the Courts of Versailles and Turin.

A Company at Dunkirk having a Design to fit out some Privateers, the Intendant thought it proper to inform the French Court of it, upon which Orders were given to forbid those Armaments; and he was acquainted that the Court had sent the like Orders to all their other Ports, forbidding the fitting out of Privateers under very severe Penalties.

HOME PORTS

Liverpool, Nov. 25. Arrived the Joseph and James, Butler, from Barbados. 'A Ship is on Shore at 'Ruthland, supposed to be the Valentine of this 'Port from the Leeward Islands.

Plymouth, Nov. 25. Wind N. W. Came in the Dispatch,

ſpatch, Guilliot, from Newfoundland for Orders; the Dolly, Tottershell, from Gibraltar and Falmouth; the George, Serry, from Newfoundland for Lisbon.

Dartmouth, Nov 25. Wind W. N. W. Came in the St. Omer, Dennis, from Calais for Bourdeaux; the Anne, Skinner, the Marcella, Sommers, the Peter and Mary Prince, from Newfoundland.

Weymouth, Nov. 26. Wind W. S. W. 'The Veſſel that I mention'd in my laſt to be at an Anchor 'off of Boxington and had cut away her Maſts, proves 'to be a French Ship bound from Bologne to Bourdeaux in Ballaſt. On Saturday laſt, the 24th Inſtant, ſhe came on Shore and beat to Pieces; the 'Men are all ſav'd.' Came to Portland Road the ſix Brothers, Pinnell, and the Endeavour, Parry, both from Newfoundland for Topſham, and the Morning Star, Carthairte, from St. Malo for Guernſey.

Poole, Nov. 26 Came in the John, Edmonds, and the Sea-horſe, Vaughan, from Newfoundland.

Cowes, Nov. 26. Wind W. Sailed the Ufrou Elizabeth, Siemens, from Port Louis for Amſterdam, and the Hope, White, from Carolina for ditto.

Portſmouth, Nov. 27. Came in the Providence, Mackenzie, from Lisbon for Gottenburgh.

Deal, Nov. 27. Wind S. The Deal-Caſtle Man of War for the River. Remain the Dunkirk and Seahorſe Men of War, with the Ships as in my laſt; alſo the Fox, Cumby, for Lisbon. Arrived the Succeſs, Redmond, from St. Chriſtopher's; the Martha and Sally, Wilkie, from Virginia; and the Ruby, Weſt, from Maryland.

Graveſend, Nov. 27. Paſs'd by the Chandos, Jewers; the Nancy, Alcock; and the Britannia, Howlatſon, from Rotterdam; the Lady Margaret, Bearns, from Amſterdam; the Ann, Cabbot, from Jamaica; the Norway Merchant, Goatley, from Dantzick; and the Union, Homans, from New England.

Arrived at ſeveral Ports.

At Dublin, the Proſperity, Waliſh, from Gibraltar.

At Gibraltar, the Thomas and Mary, Pike; and the Pike, Pike, from Newfoundland.

At New England, the Elizabeth, Howland, from London.

At Rotterdam, the Fanny, Thompſon, from Cork.

At Falmouth, the Alexander, Playters, from Jamaica for London.

At Whitehaven, the Mary and Betty, Flemming; and the Providence, Williamſon, from Virginia.

At Hull, the Succeſs, Cottam, from Riga.

LONDON.

We Yeſterday gave an Account of the Adventure, Capt. Pain, from Antigua, being aſhore near Romney, ſince which we hear that ſhe is beat to Pieces.

The Unity of Southampton, Iſrael, bound from Cork for Dunkirk, was loſt near Youghall.

The Jupiter, from Martinica, loaded with Sugar and Coffee, was loſt near Havre de grace, the People all ſaved.

The Rev. Mr. Wilton, Vicar of Brignal in the County of York, died on the 13th Inſtant. This Living, worth about 100 l. per annum, is in the Gift of the Lord Chancellor.

Yeſterday, being the laſt Day of Michaelmas Term, ſeveral Perſons who ſtood bound over for divers Miſdemeanors appeared on their Recognizances in the Court of King's-Bench, and were further continued.

Seals, Cauſes, Exceptions, Rehearings and Demurrers after Michaelmas Term.

Tueſday, Decemb.	4	First General Seal.
Wedneſday,	5	Cauſes.
Thurſday,	6.	
Friday,	7.	
Saturday,	8.	Second General Seal.
Monday,	10	Cauſes.
Tueſday,	11.	
Wedneſday,	12.	Rehearings.
Thurſday,	13.	Third General Seal.
Friday,	14.	Exceptions.
Saturday,	15.	Pleas and Demurrers.
Monday,	17.	Exceptions.
Tueſday,	18.	Fourth and laſt Gen. Seal.
Wedneſday,	19.	Petitions.

On Tueſday Night laſt, about 11 o' Clock, died of a Fever the Lord Compton, only Son to the Right Hon. the Earl of Northampton, at his Lordſhip's Houſe in Brooks-ſtreet Groſvenors-ſquare, to the great Grief of that Noble Family.

The ſame Night and Yeſterday Morning died after a ſhort Illneſs of a Fever and ſore Throats, the two only Sons of the Right Hon. Henry Pelham, Eſq; Paymaſter of his Majeſty's Forces and Brother to his Grace the Duke of Newcaſtle, to the inexpreſſible Grief of that Noble Family.

To-morrow being St. Andrew's Day, the Royal Society will hold their Annual Meeting, at their Houſe in Crane-Court, Fleet-ſtreet, for the Election of a Preſident and other Officers for the Year enſuing, after which they will proceed to Pontack's, where a ſplendid Entertainment will be provided for them.

Laſt Tueſday Night Mrs. Gray of Tyler's-ſtreet, was committed by Sir Edward Hill to Bridewell, to be kept to Hard Labour for Two Months, for retailing of Spirituous Liquors contrary to Act of Parliament.

Yeſterday one David Hamilton was committed to Newgate by Col. De Veil, for ſtealing out of the Dwelling-houſe of Mr. John Palmer, a Cook at St. Giles's, a Silver Tankard of the Value of Eight or Nine Pounds, found upon him.

And on Sunday laſt the Perſons taken up by the ſaid Colonel, for robbing and cruelly wounding the High Bailiff of Weſtminſter (of which Wounds he ſtill continues very ill) were re-examined by Col. De Veil, at the ſaid High Bailiff's Houſe, he not being able to go abroad, and were committed abſolutely for that Fact.

High Water this Day at London Bridge.	Morning	10	20	Evening 10 51

Bank Stock 138 1-half. India 157 1-half. South Sea 96 1-4th. Old Annuity 108 5-8ths to 3-4ths. New ditto 108 7-8ths. Three per Cent. 98. Seven per Cent. Loan 109 3-4ths. Five per Cent. ditto 94 3-4ths. Royal Aſſurance 88. London Aſſurance 11 1-8th. African 13 1-half. India Bonds 3 l. 13 s. Prem. South Sea ditto 15 s. Prem. Bank Circulation 2 l. 5 s. Prem. Salt Tallies 1-half to 1 Prem. Engliſh Copper 3 l. 6 s. 6 d. Welſh ditto 15 s. Three 1-half per Cent. Exchequer Orders 99 1-half. Three per Cent. ditto 93 3 4ths. Million Bank 111 1-half. Equivalent 112 1-8th. Lottery Tickets 5 l. 2 s.

South-Sea Houſe, London, Nov 27. 1739.

THE Court of Directors of the South Sea Company give Notice, That a General Court of the ſaid Company will be held, at their Houſe in Threadneedle ſtreet, on Tueſday the 4th Day of December next, at Eleven in the Forenoon, to conſider of the Payment of the Company's Bond-Debt.

Lottery-Office, November 23, 1739.

THE Managers and Directors of the Lottery for Building a Bridge at Weſtminſter give Notice, That they will begin to draw the ſaid Lottery at Stationers Hall on Monday the 10th of December at Nine of the Clock in the Forenoon, and will continue the Drawing from Day to Day (Sundays and Faſt-days excepted) till the Whole be compleated, according to the Directions of the Act of Parliament in that behalf. Therefore all Perſons entitled to Tickets now lying at the Bank not call'd for, are deſired to take out the ſame before the Drawing of the ſaid Lottery begins.

Admiralty-Office, November 28, 1739.

WHEREAS it appears upon Oath, That the Six Perſons hereafter mentioned, viz Thomas Skerritt, Nazareth Hazlewood, John Scollick, Arthur Hootnar, John Todd, *and* William Reeve, *were principally concerned in a Riot which lately happen'd at Woolwich, when the Workmen belonging to His Majeſty's Dock Yard there, not only unjuſtifiably left their Work, but ſeveral Days, in a tumultuous Manner, abſented themſelves from the ſame, for which there are Warrants iſſued for apprehending them; and the ſaid Six Perſons having ever ſince that Time abſconded, the Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty do hereby give Notice, that if any Perſon will inform them where all or any of the ſaid Six Perſons may be found, ſo as that they may be ſecured, in order to their being proceeded againſt according to Law, for the aforeſaid Crime, he or ſhe who ſhall make ſuch Diſcovery, ſo as that the ſaid Six Perſons, or any of them may be ſecured as aforeſaid, ſhall receive, as a Reward for each of the ſaid Six Men ſo diſcovered and ſecured, the Sum of Twenty Pounds, the ſame to be paid to them at this Office.*

By Command of their Lordſhips,

J. Burchett.

THE Subſcribers to and Purchaſers of *The Hiſtory of all Religions in the World,*

By THOMAS BROUGHTON, *A. M.*

Are deſired to take Notice, that the Second Volume, which completes that Work, was publiſh'd on Saturday the 17th Inſtant.

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Juſt Publiſhed,

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By WILLIAM MAITLAND, *F. R. S.*

N. B. A few Copies being left, they are to be had of the Author, at the Dial in the Poultry; who being ſoon to remove into the Country, thoſe who do not compleat their Sets in a ſhort Time, will be deprived of an Opportunity of ſo doing.

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